

*With Dr. Gibson's
compliments.*

1909.

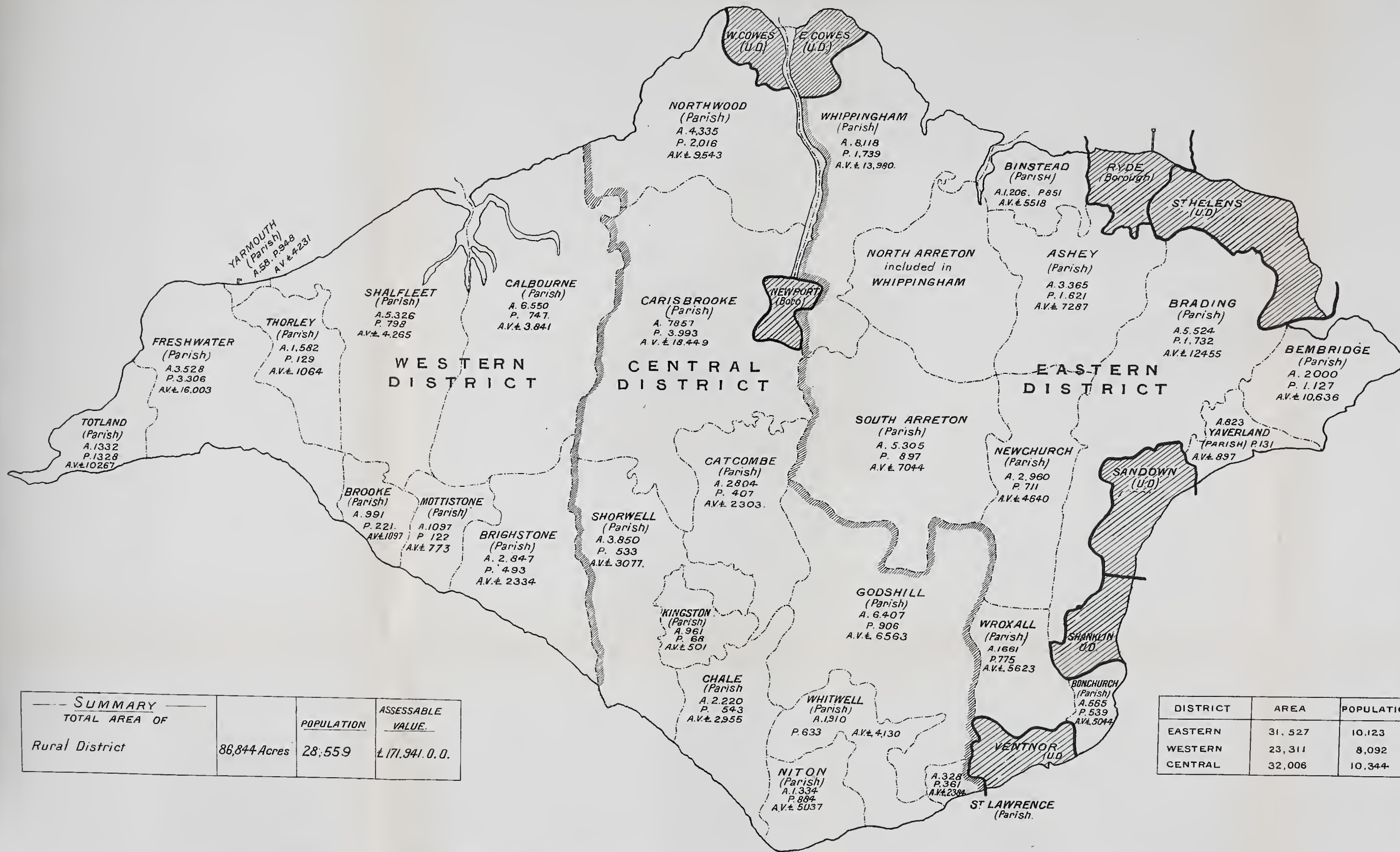
ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE HEALTH
OF THE
Rural Sanitary District
OF THE
ISLE OF WIGHT.

BY
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ISLE OF WIGHT:
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SUMMARY			
TOTAL AREA OF			
		POPULATION	ASSESSABLE VALUE.
Rural District	86,844 Acres	28,559	£171,941.0.0.

DISTRICT	AREA	POPULATION
EASTERN	31,527	10,123
WESTERN	23,311	8,092
CENTRAL	32,006	10,344

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1909.

FIELD HOUSE,
NEWPORT,

12th February, 1910.

To the Members of the Isle of Wight Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report on the health of the district during the year 1909.

I have to congratulate you on a low infantile mortality and on the entire absence from the district during the year of typhoid (enteric) fever, both of which are evidence of a high standard of sanitation.

I have also to congratulate you on the fact that, as a result of the strenuous advocacy of this Council, an isolation hospital is now being built in the centre of the district by the Isle of Wight Joint Isolation Hospital Board.

The work of the year has been very heavy, and I must express my warm appreciation of the excellent work which has been done by the three Sanitary Inspectors.

The work in connection with the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order and the endeavour to mitigate the spread of consumption have added materially to the work of the department, and in the case of both those matters

the tact and discretion displayed by these officials have led to the carrying out of many improvements without any friction.

The amount of clerical work in connection with the department has also increased to a large extent, and has seriously encroached on time which might otherwise have been spent in investigating matters out of doors.

I must again express my very grateful thanks to the Clerk of the Council for the kind and courteous way in which he has always placed at my disposal all information and facilities which would in any way tend to increase the usefulness and efficiency of the department, and to the Superintendent Registrar and Sub-Registrars for useful information and returns.

I have also to again express my very grateful thanks to Mr. Vibert, of Newport, and to Mr. John Dover, of Totland, for kindly furnishing me with the interesting and useful table of meteorological statistics.

I have also received much valuable assistance and information from many not connected with the Council, and to these I beg to express my grateful thanks. Among those are the Clerk to the County Council, the House Governor of Osborne, the Fleet Surgeon at the Royal Naval College, the Medical Officers at the various military stations, and many medical practitioners in different parts of the Island.

I beg to thank every member of the Council for the loyal support and co-operation which I have at all times received from them.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ALBERT GIBSON. 

VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the Isle of Wight Rural District at Population, the last census, taken in 1901, was 28,559, while at the previous census of 1891 it was 27,218.

There was, therefore, an actual increase in the 10 years of 1,341. By means of logarithms the estimated population at the middle of the year 1909 would be 29,715.

It is to be greatly regretted that the census is not taken at a shorter interval than 10 years, as this method of estimating population which is adopted by the Registrar General has to assume that population has increased since the census of 1901 at the same rate as it did between 1891 and 1901, and is, therefore, more liable to be erroneous the further we are from the last census.

It is to be hoped that before long a measure may be introduced making the census quinquennial instead of decennial.

The Isle of Wight Rural District was stated at the census Acreage, of 1901 to contain 86,754 acres of dry land and 90 acres of inland water.

BIRTHS.

The number of births which have taken place within the district during the year under review has been 585, or at the rate 19.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

This is again below the average for the last 10 years. The number of deaths having been 442 during the year, the natural increase, that is the difference between the total number of births and the total number of deaths, has been 143. The natural increase for the 10 previous years has been as follows :—

Year.		Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	
1899	...	619	440	179	
1900	...	642	460	182	
1901	...	639	450	189	
1902	...	631	433	198	
1903	...	565	438	127	
1904	...	625	429	196	
1905	...	633	424	209	
1906	...	573	406	167	
1907	...	576	409	167	
1908	...	567	435	132	
Average for years 1899 to 1908		...	607	432	175
1909	...	585	442	143	

The natural increase is, therefore, considerably below the average for the last 10 years.

Of these 585 births registered, 283 were males and 302 females.

Of the 283 males 18 were illegitimate, while of the 302 females 18 were illegitimate.

The births occurred in the six sub-districts as follows :—

	1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.
Brading	18	19	19	20
Calbourne	39	30	45	33
Cowes	25	25	19	21
Godshill	33	20	20	30
Newport	33	37	31	28
Ryde	9	5	10	16
	157	136	144	148

The birth-rate was, therefore, 19.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population and .45 above that of last year.

The birth-rate for England and Wales was 25.6.

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths which has occurred in the district during the year under review has been 112, or 14.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Of these 233 were males and 209 females.

118 deaths occurred in public institutions within the district, and of these 118, 90 were strangers to the district.

These 90 strangers belonged to the following districts :—

Newport	...	...	...	...	21
Ryde	...	...	...	...	19
Cowes	...	...	...	...	14
East Cowes	...	...	...	...	4
St. Helens	...	...	...	...	5
Sandown	...	...	...	...	2
Shanklin	...	...	...	...	3
Ventnor	...	...	...	...	3
Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	16
					<hr/> 90 <hr/>

Of these 90 non-residents, 57 died in the Workhouse, 20 in the County Asylum, 12 in the National Consumption Hospital, and 1 in the Sandown and Shanklin Joint Isolation Hospital.

The total death-rate (14.8 per 1,000) was below the average for the last 10 years.

If we deduct those deaths of strangers from the total number of deaths and add those deaths of residents which took place in public institutions outside the district, we get a net death-rate of 12.2 per 1,000.

Total deaths, 442; rate per 1,000, 14.8.	442	
Deduct strangers dying inside	90	
	<hr/>	
	352	
Add residents dying outside...	13	
	<hr/>	
	365	Rate per 1,000, 12.2.
	<hr/>	

This net death-rate is below the average for the last 10 years calculated on the estimated population.

Total deaths both of residents and non-residents in public institutions within the district :—

	Workhouse.	Asylum.	National Consumption Hospital.	Sandown and Shanklin Isola- tion Hospital.
January ...	5	4	...	...
February	8	2	2	...
March ...	10	5	...	...
April ...	11	2	1	...
May ...	3	1	2	...
June ...	6	...	...	...
July ...	7	...	1	1
August ...	5	1	1	...
September	5	1	...	...
October ...	2	3	2	...
November	11	2	...	...
December	7	4	3	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	80	25	12	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition to these deaths in recognised public institutions, 18 deaths took place in Parkhurst Prison.

I have no information as to what country they came from, and they have to be classed as residents.

10.1 per cent. of all the deaths were under 1 year of age.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 14.5.

The following table shows the total deaths from all causes according to their respective parish and month.

TOTAL DEATHS IN PARISHES.

Parish	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Ashey ...	2	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	3	1	3	17
Bembridge	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	9
Binstead ...	5	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	14
Bonchurch	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	6
Brading ...	1	2	3	1	1	...	2	3	...	...	3	2	18
Brighstone	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Brooke ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	4
Calbourne ...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	10
Carisbrooke	14	11	23	16	11	13	7	7	8	9	20	15	154
Chale ...	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	9
Freshwater	1	4	1	3	5	2	2	4	4	1	3	3	33
Gatcombe ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6
Godshill ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Kingston ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mottistone	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Newchurch	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	10
Niton ...	3	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	3	3	17
Northwood	3	3	2	4	1	2	...	2	3	3	2	...	25
St. Lawrence	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	12
Shalfleet ...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	9
Shorwell ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	6
South Arreton	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	7
Thorley ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totland ...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11
Whippingham	4	4	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	1	3	19
Whitwell ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
Wroxall ...	...	...	1	2	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	13
Yarmouth	...	1	2	2	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	3	16
Yaverland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	46	43	48	36	33	29	23	36	24	28	46	50	442

Table showing the number of deaths from Phthisis, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever.

Year.	Phthisis.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Ty- phoid.	All Causes.	Estimated Population.	
1899	...	55	1	3	2	361	28920
1900	...	64	...	15	2	377	29000
1901	...	49	...	14	4	365	28500
1902	...	35	...	5	2	380	28692
1903	...	24	1	7	2	364	28827
1904	...	26	1	6	...	357	28963
1905	...	31	1	4	...	332	29052
1906	...	22	1	2	2	348	29148
1907	...	26	3	11	...	356	29130
1908	...	28	...	6	2	368	29572
Average for 10 years	36.0	.8	7.3	1.6	360		
1909	...	33	3	3	1	365	29715

The following table shows the total deaths in the six sub-districts according to the month of the year :—

DEATHS IN SUB-DISTRICTS.

	Brading.	Calbourne.	Cowes.	Godshill.	Newport.	Ryde.	Totals.
Jan.	3	7	6	7	16	7	46
Feb.	1	10	6	8	14	1	43
March	3	9	3	5	23	5	48
April	3	7	4	4	18	...	36
May	1	11	1	5	12	3	33
June	1	3	1	6	13	2	29
July	3	4	...	7	9	...	23
Aug.	4	9	5	8	9	1	36
Sept.	...	6	3	3	8	1	21
Oct.	1	6	4	5	9	3	28
Nov.	11	7	3	3	21	1	16
Dec.	4	11	2	11	18	4	50
	38	90	41	72	170	31	412

agevity. Of these total deaths, 172 occurred over 70 years of age. Of these, 102 were over 70 and under 80, 63 were over 80 and under 90, and 7 were over 90.

50 deaths took place from phthisis within the district, Phthisis
Mortality.
33 of those were resident, the other 17 being strangers.
Of these 17, 12 died in the National Consumption Hospital,
1 in the County Asylum, and 4 in the Workhouse.

The death-rate from phthisis was 1.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population, or 11.3 per cent. of the total deaths, including all strangers who died within the district. If we deduct the non-residents, the death-rate was 1.1 per 1,000, or 9 per cent. of the deaths of residents.

Cancer accounted for 27 deaths within the district, Cancer
Mortality.
only 20 of these having been residents. Of these 7 strangers,
4 died in the Workhouse and 3 in the County Asylum.
This represents a death-rate of .9 per 1,000 of the estimated population, or 6.1 per cent. of the total deaths. If we deduct the non-residents the death-rate was .6 per cent. of the deaths of residents.

45 deaths occurred from heart disease, only 37 of these Heart
Disease
Mortality.
being residents of the district, the remaining 8 being
strangers who died in the Workhouse.

This represents a death-rate of 1.5 per 1,000, or 10.1 per cent. of the total deaths.

Deducting deaths from strangers, the death-rate was 1.2 per 1,000, or 10.1 per cent. of the deaths of residents.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths which took place in the district under 1 year of age was 15, 1 of these being a stranger to the district, who died in the Workhouse.

This represents an infantile mortality rate of 76.9 per 1,000 registered births, or 75.2 excluding the non-residents.

The rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales was 109 per 1,000 registered births.

The deaths under 1 year of age were apportioned to the different parishes as follows :—

Ashey	...	...	...	...	3
Bembridge	...	...	...	...	1
Binstead	...	...	...	...	2
Bonchurch	...	...	...	...	1
Brading	...	...	...	...	1
Brighstone	...	...	...	...	2
Calbourne	...	...	...	...	3
Carisbrooke	...	...	...	...	3
Chale	...	...	...	...	1
Freshwater	...	...	...	...	5
Gatcombe	...	...	...	...	2
Godshill	...	...	...	...	2
Newchurch	...	...	...	...	1
Northwood	...	...	...	...	7
South Arreton	...	...	...	...	1
Thorley	...	...	...	...	1
Totland	...	...	...	...	3
Whippingham	...	...	...	...	3
Whitwell	...	...	...	...	1
Wroxall	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 44 <hr/>

ZYMOTIC DEATHS.

9 deaths took place within the district due to notifiable diseases. One of these was a non-resident who died of diphtheria in the Sandown and Shanklin Hospital at Schotchells.

The death-rate from notifiable diseases was, therefore, 0.30 per 1,000 living.

The epidemic death-rate, which includes small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, "fever,"

and diarrhoea, was 0.43 per 1,000 living or 3.5 per cent. of all the deaths.

The following is the epidemic death-rate for the last 10 years :—

			Per 1,000 living.		Percentage of deaths.
1899	...	...	0.86	...	5.6
1900	...	...	0.82	...	5.6
1901	...	...	0.94	...	6.0
1902	...	...	0.90	...	6.0
1903	...	...	1.04	...	6.8
1904	...	...	0.75	...	5.1
1905	...	...	0.31	...	2.35
1906	...	...	0.20	...	1.47
1907	...	...	0.60	...	4.4
1908	...	...	0.52	...	1.83
Average of 10 years			0.69	...	4.51
1909	...	...	0.43	...	3.5

The zymotic death-rate for 1909 was, therefore, considerably below the average for the last 10 years.

24 inquests were held during the year, many of these Inquests. being in Parkhurst Prison.

A farm labourer died at Wroxall in May from lock-jaw Violence. caused by the accidental laceration of his fingers.

A farm labourer belonging to Binstead died in the Work-house in November from the result of injuries sustained by a fall from a hay-cart.

A fisherman was drowned at Niton in November by the accidental capsizing of his boat.

A child 6 weeks old, the daughter of a labourer at Godshill, was accidentally suffocated in December.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS RESPECTIVELY OF THE THREE PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES SINCE THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT HAS BEEN IN FORCE.

Year.		Scarlet.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid.	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1890	...	47	...	15	4	14	...
1891	...	93	1	23	8	7	3
1892	...	150	2	19	8	31	6
1893	...	88	1	19	4	11	1
1894	...	31	...	51	14	125	18
1895	...	54	...	42	4	24	6
1896	...	28	...	45	5	23	4
1897	...	19	...	12	2	14	9
1898	...	44	...	36	7	7	2
1899	...	89	1	14	3	23	2
1900	...	181	...	113	15	5	2
1901	...	103	...	79	14	8	4
1902	...	37	...	23	5	10	2
1903	...	20	1	30	7	7	2
1904	...	15	1	59	6	4	...
1905	...	14	1	38	4	8	...
1906	...	37	1	19	2	7	2
1907	...	17	3	50	11	4	...
1908	...	48	...	54	6	17	2
1909	...	136	3	44	3	...	1

TABLE SHOWING THE ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 IN THE DISTRICT COMPARED WITH THE REGISTRAR GENERAL SUMMARY FOR 1909.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 Living.										Deaths under 1 yr. to 1,000 births.
	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Epidemic Diseases 4-10	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Fever	Diarrhoea	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
England and Wales	25.6	14.5	1.12	0.00	0.35	0.09	0.11	0.20	0.06	0.28	109
76 Great Towns	25.7	14.7	1.12	0.00	0.18	0.11	0.15	0.24	0.06	0.38	118
143 Smaller Towns	21.8	13.9	1.08	0.00	0.33	0.09	0.16	0.17	0.06	0.27	111
Engl. & Wales less 219 towns	25.6	11.5	0.80	0.00	0.21	0.06	0.11	0.16	0.06	0.17	98
Isle of Wight Rural District	19.6	12.2	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.03	0.00	75

Parishes.	Area in Statute acres Land and Inland Water.	Population.		Number of Assessments.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Ratable Value Buildings, etc.	Ratable Value Agricultural Land.	Assessable value for General Purposes.	Assessable value for Special Purposes.	1d. rate for Special Purposes estimated by Overseers to produce		
		1891.	1901.									
					£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
Ashey	3365	1587	1621	503	10442	5789	2996	7287	5934	22	0	0
Bembridge	2000	1021	1127	535	13837	10121	1030	10636	9853	39	0	0
Binstead	1206	961	851	279	7278	5152	732	5518	5098	20	14	8
Bonchurch	665	638	539	159	6393	4927	234	5041	4985	18	13	0
Brading	5524	1704	1732	666	17550	10102	4706	12455	6142	23	0	0
Brighstone	2847	528	493	154	3297	1788	1092	2334	1751	7	2	7
Brooke	991	250	221	77	1580	799	596	1097	823	3	8	7
Calbourne	6550	830	747	320	5654	2780	2122	3841	2816	11	0	0
Carisbrooke	7857	3543	3993	839	25974	15535	5828	18149	16144	63	19	6
Chale	2220	607	543	239	4411	2077	1756	2955	2356	9	15	1
Freshwater	3528	2652	3306	973	21006	14893	2220	16003	14787	55	7	3
Gatcombe	2801	435	407	161	3483	1539	1528	2303	1663	6	18	7
Godshill	6407	1037	906	425	11169	3248	6630	6563	1585	16	0	0
Kingston	961	68	68	24	769	294	414	501	284	1	2	6
Mottistone	1097	128	122	53	1224	439	668	773	498	2	1	5
Newchurch	2960	749	711	319	7156	3352	2576	4640	3506	14	12	0
Niton	1334	931	881	313	6987	4223	1628	5037	4486	18	0	0
Northwood	1335	1783	2016	697	13447	8083	2920	9543	7715	28	0	0
St. Lawrence	328	318	361	53	3110	2251	266	2384	2242	9	6	10
Shalfleet	5326	887	798	397	6378	3160	2210	4265	3259	13	0	0
Shorwell	3850	586	533	206	4787	1891	2372	3077	2201	8	15	0
South Arreton	5305	907	897	400	11586	4189	5710	7044	4600	17	10	0
Thorley	1582	177	129	69	1678	681	766	1064	619	2	11	7
Totland	1332	790	1328	549	12986	10038	458	10267	9930	37	6	0
Whippingham	8118	861	1739	725	19892	11487	4986	13980	7682 3549	30 13	12 5	0 0
Whitwell	4910	653	633	240	5885	3247	1766	4130	3186	14	0	0
Wroxall	1661	786	775	304	7837	4830	1586	5623	3794	11	10	0
Yarmonth	58	903	948	330	5370	4179	101	4231	4160	15	19	3
Yaverland	823	94	131	38	1334	677	440	897	643	2	13	6
	86844	27188	28559	10068	242500	141771	60340	171941	139591	£540	4	4

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number	Rate*	Under 1 Year of age.	Rate per 1000 Births regd.	At all Ages.	Rate*				Number	Rate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	28,920	619	20.7	57	92	440	15.2	98	76		364	12.5
1900	29,000	642	20.1	41	63	460	17.5	104	83		377	13.0
1901	28,600	639	22.1	53	84	450	15.7	99	85		365	12.8
1902	28,692	631	21.9	42	67	433	15.0	81	63	10	380	13.2
1903	28,827	565	19.5	47	84	438	15.1	101	83	9	364	12.6
1904	28,963	625	21.5	50	80	429	14.8	103	81	9	357	12.0
1905	29,052	633	21.8	44	69	424	14.5	107	81	7	332	11.4
1906	29,148	573	19.6	49	85	406	13.8	101	68	10	348	11.9
1907	29,430	576	19.5	30	52	409	13.8	93	58	5	356	12.0
1908	29,572	567	19.17	36	63.4	435	14.7	103	76	9	368	12.4
Average for yrs. 1899-1908.	29,020	607	20.5	44.9	73.9	432	15.0	99	75.4	8.4	360	12.3
1909	29,715	585	19.6	15	76.9	442	14.8	118	90	13	365	12.2

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Total population at all ages	...	28,559	At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	...	5,952	
Average number of persons per house	...	4.7	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 86,754 acres.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District:—Isle of Wight Union Workhouse, Parkhurst; Isle of Wight Lunatic Asylum, Whitecroft; Royal National Hospital for Consumption, St. Lawrence; Sandown and Shanklin Isolation Hospital, near Apse Heath.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District:—Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary and County Hospital, Ryde; Undercliff Isolation Hospital, Ventnor.

The Union Workhouse is within the District.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

Names of Localities.	ISLE of WIGHT RURAL DISTRICT.				BRADING REG. SUB-DISTRICT.				CALBOURNE REG. SUB-DISTRICT.				COWES REG. SUB-DISTRICT.				GODSHILL REG. SUB-DISTRICT.				NEWPORT REG. SUB-DISTRICT.				RYDE REG. SUB-DISTRICT.			
	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.				Deaths at all ages.				Deaths under 1 year.				Deaths at all ages.				Deaths at all ages.				Deaths at all ages.				Deaths at all ages.			
	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.
1899	28,600	639	450	53	3689	72	53	5	8024	212	125	26	3470	81	45	6	5248	104	81	6	5594	109	124	5	2475	52	32	5
1900	28,692	631	380	42	3716	69	56	6	8139	204	109	15	3480	86	36	4	5257	96	75	5	5620	125	75	9	2480	51	28	3
1901	28,827	565	364	47	3732	66	54	5	8183	181	92	17	3500	83	38	8	5276	85	62	4	5648	114	80	10	2488	36	36	3
1902	28,963	625	357	50	3749	73	38	2	8247	185	112	14	3506	84	38	3	5292	103	72	11	5674	124	70	16	2495	56	27	4
1903	29,052	633	424	44	3766	83	45	4	8304	91	82	13	3500	92	29	4	5282	89	81	9	5700	125	68	12	2500	53	26	2
1904	29,148	573	348	49	3784	71	47	7	8330	174	82	10	3506	75	47	14	5303	96	65	7	5720	108	142	8	2505	49	23	3
1905	29,420	576	356	30	3810	86	53	5	8600	171	101	7	3523	77	40	5	5315	82	45	5	5676	121	99	7	2506	39	18	1
1906	29,572	567	368	35	3820	61	43	3	8750	164	114	11	3700	80	25	8	4962	99	75	6	5922	112	82	4	2418	51	29	3
Averages of Years 1899 to 1905.	29,160	601	380	43	3758	72	46	4	8223	172	102	14	3523	82	37	6	5242	94	69	6	5694	117	92	9	2458	48	27	3
1909	29,715	585	365	44	3825	76	38	3	8000	147	95	14	3730	90	43	10	4910	103	64	6	5950	129	88	6	2400	40	37	5

TABLE III.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1909.

CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. of CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.					
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.		At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Whole District.	Bradling.	Calbourne.	Cowes.	Godshill.	Newport.	Hyde.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Under 1	1 to 5	5-15	15-25	25-65	65 and upwards														
Small-pox	..	..																	
Cholera	..	..																	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	..	44		6	34	2	2	41	3	6	2	8	16	6							
Erysipelas	..	10			1	1	5	10		1	2	4	2	1							
Scarlet fever	..	136	1	27	90	11	4	136	8	83	15	11	12	7				4			4
Typhus fever	..	..																	
Enteric fever	..	..																	
Relapsing fever	..	..																	
Continued fever	..	..																	
Puerperal fever	..	1					1	1	1												
Plague	..	..																	
Phthisis (voluntary)	..	9			1	3	4	9		7	2										
Totals	..	200	1	33	126	20	16	200	12	97	24	23	30	14				4			4

Isolation Hospital—The Undercliff Isolation Hospital at Ventnor. The Hospital District includes five Rural Parishes, viz.: Wroxall, Bonchurch, St. Lawrence, Whitwell, and Niton.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1909.

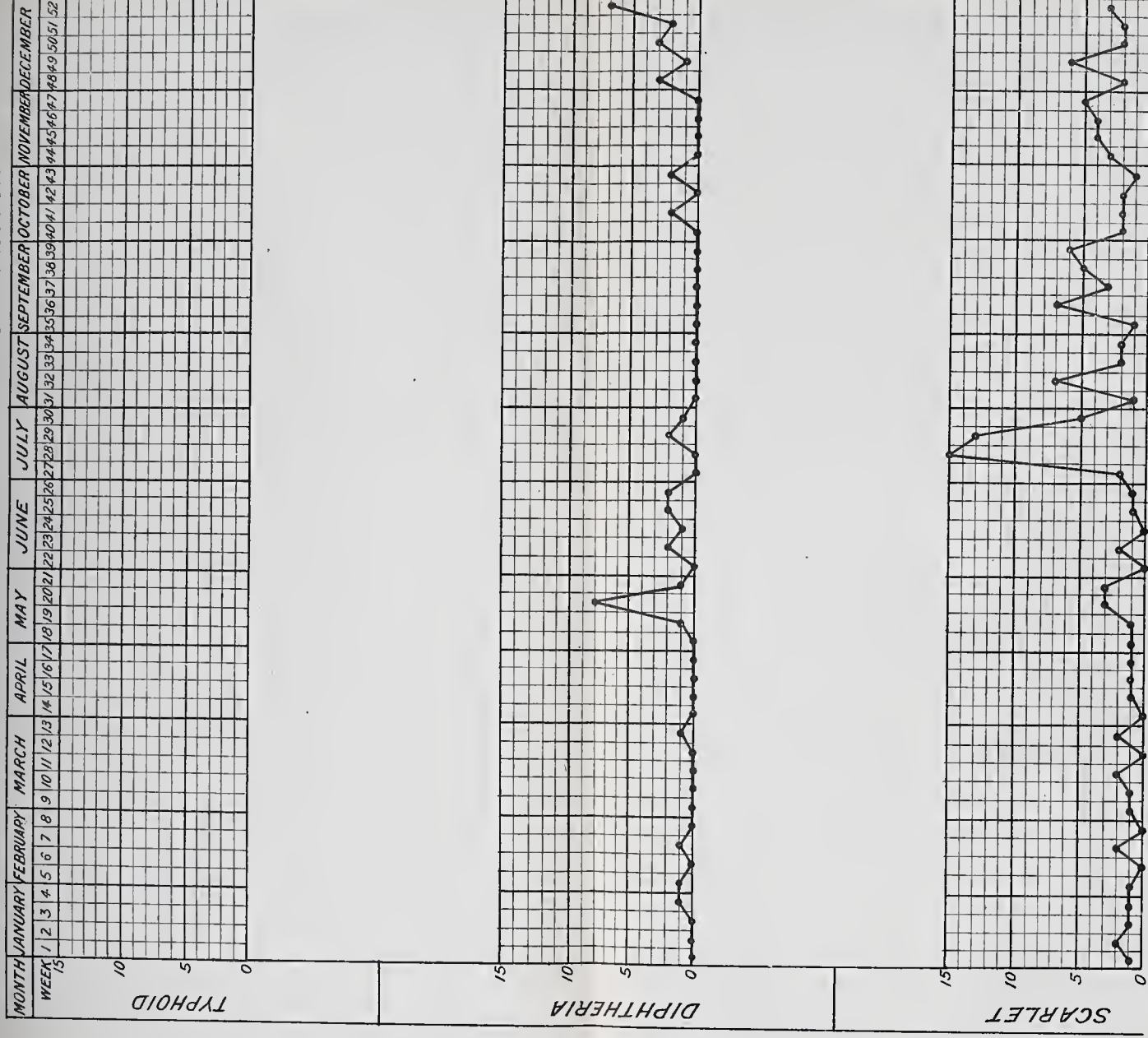
CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJINED AGES.								DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).						TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT. 16	
	Under 1 and 5 and 15 and 25 and 65 and upwards.								Whole District.	Bradling.	Calbourne.	Cowes.	Godshill.	Newport.		Ryde.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 65 years.	65 years and upwards.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8									
Small-pox ..																
Measles ..																
Scarlet Fever ..	3		1	1		1		3		2					1	
Whooping-cough ..	6	4	2					6	1	1	1			2	1	
Diphtheria and membranous croup ..	3		2	1				3				1	1	2		1
Croup ..																
Typhus ..																
Fever, Enteric ..	1					1		1						1		
Other continued																
Epidemic influenza ..	5					1	4	5	2	1				2		
Cholera ..																
Plague ..																
Diarrhoea ..																
Enteritis ..																
Fœtoperal Fever ..	1					1		1				1				
Erysipelas ..	1					1		1							1	
Other septic diseases ..																
Phthisis ..	33	1		3	15	14		33	2	9	5	5	8	4		19
Other tubercular diseases ..	11	1	1	2	4	2	1	11	1	3	1	2	2	2		1
Cancer, malignant disease ..	20					9	11	20	2	6	3	5	2	2		9
Bronchitis ..	29	5	2	1		1	20	29	2	8	3	4	11	1		12
Pneumonia ..	27	5	4	1		8	9	27	3	7	2	8	6	1		1
Pleurisy ..	2					1	1	2		1			1			
Other diseases of respiratory organs ..																
Alcoholism ..	2					2		2		1			1			1
Carbuncles of liver { ..																
Veneral diseases ..																
Premature birth ..	9	9						9	1	3	1	2		2		
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	1							1				1				
Heart diseases ..	37	2	1			14	20	37	6	9	3	4	11	4		11
Accidents ..	6	1				5		6		1		3	1	1		1
Suicides ..																
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ..																
All other causes ..	168	16	5	4	3	46	94	168	18	43	23	29	38	17		62
All causes ..	365	44	17	14	24	106	100	365	38	95	43	64	88	37		118

TABLE V.
Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ..	11	6	1	1	19	3	2	2	2	6	1	1	1	5	1		41
	Uncertified ..	1				1							1	1				3
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ..																	
	Chicken-pox ..																	
	Measles ..																	
	Scarlet Fever ..																	
	Diphtheria : Croup ..						1				1				1	1		4
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ..																	
	Diarrhea, all forms ..																	
	Enteritis (not Tuberculous)																	
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh.							1			1							2
	Premature Birth ..	5	2	1		8			1									9
Wasting Diseases.	Congenital Defects ..	1				1												1
	Injury at Birth ..									1								1
	Want of Breast-milk																	
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2	1			3					1							4
	Tuberculous Meningitis								1									1
Tuberculous	Tuberculous Peritonitis; Tubes Mesenterica																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases														1			1
	Erysipelas ..																	
	Syphilis ..																	
	Rickets ..																	
Wasting Diseases.	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
	Convulsions ..																	
	Bronchitis ..		1			1					2							5
	Laryngitis ..												1	1	1			5
	Pneumonia ..						1			1								1
Other Causes	Suffocation, overlaying	4	2		1	7		1			1			1				10
	Other Causes																	
		12	6	1	1	20	3	2	2	2	6	2	1	5	1			44

Births in the year { Legitimate ... 549
 Deaths in the year { Illegitimate ... 36
 Deaths from all causes at all ages ... 365
 Population estimated to middle of 1909 ... 29,715
 Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants ... 41
 { Illegitimate Infants ... 3

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1909. SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA & TYPHOID FEVER.



NOTE. These curves represent the number of Notifications of the three principal Infectious Diseases received from Medical Practitioners week by week during the Year.

INFECTION.

The number of notifications received under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act during the year has been 200.

This is a larger number than has occurred for several years. The excess is accounted for by the prevalence of scarlet fever.

136 cases of this disease have been notified and 3 deaths have occurred. This disease has been of a very mild type, the rate of mortality being .1 per 1,000.

Scarlet fever is a disease which recurs after a number of years owing to the fact that there is a large proportion of the population unprotected by a previous attack. Since 1901 the number of notifications of this disease has been very small.

The greater number of cases occurred in Yarmouth. A family of children supposed to be suffering from German measles were found after a time to have had scarlet fever. The same children had apparently been attending school after the disease had developed, with the result that 13 cases were notified in one week.

The houses in Yarmouth are more closely packed than in any other part of the district, and it was impossible to prevent the spread of the disease, as each household came in contact with some other. Had an isolation hospital been available, there can be no doubt that the epidemic would have been prevented.

Freshwater, Northwood, and Carisbrooke also suffered to some extent from scarlet fever.

To a lesser extent the disease occurred in Ashley, Brading, Bembridge, Chale, Whippingham, and Wroxall, while isolated cases occurred in Binstead, Bonchurch, Calbourne,

Gatcombe, Godshill, Shalfleet, Shorwell, Thorley, and Whitwell.

Diphtheria. Diphtheria was during the year less prevalent and the number of cases notified (14) was below the average for the last 10 years. The percentage of deaths to cases notified was the lowest on record.

Cases occurred in Carisbrooke, Ashey, Shorwell, and South Arreton and Northwood, while isolated cases occurred in Bembridge, Binstead, Brading, Brighstone, Calbourne, Freshwater, Newchurch, Totland, and Whippingham.

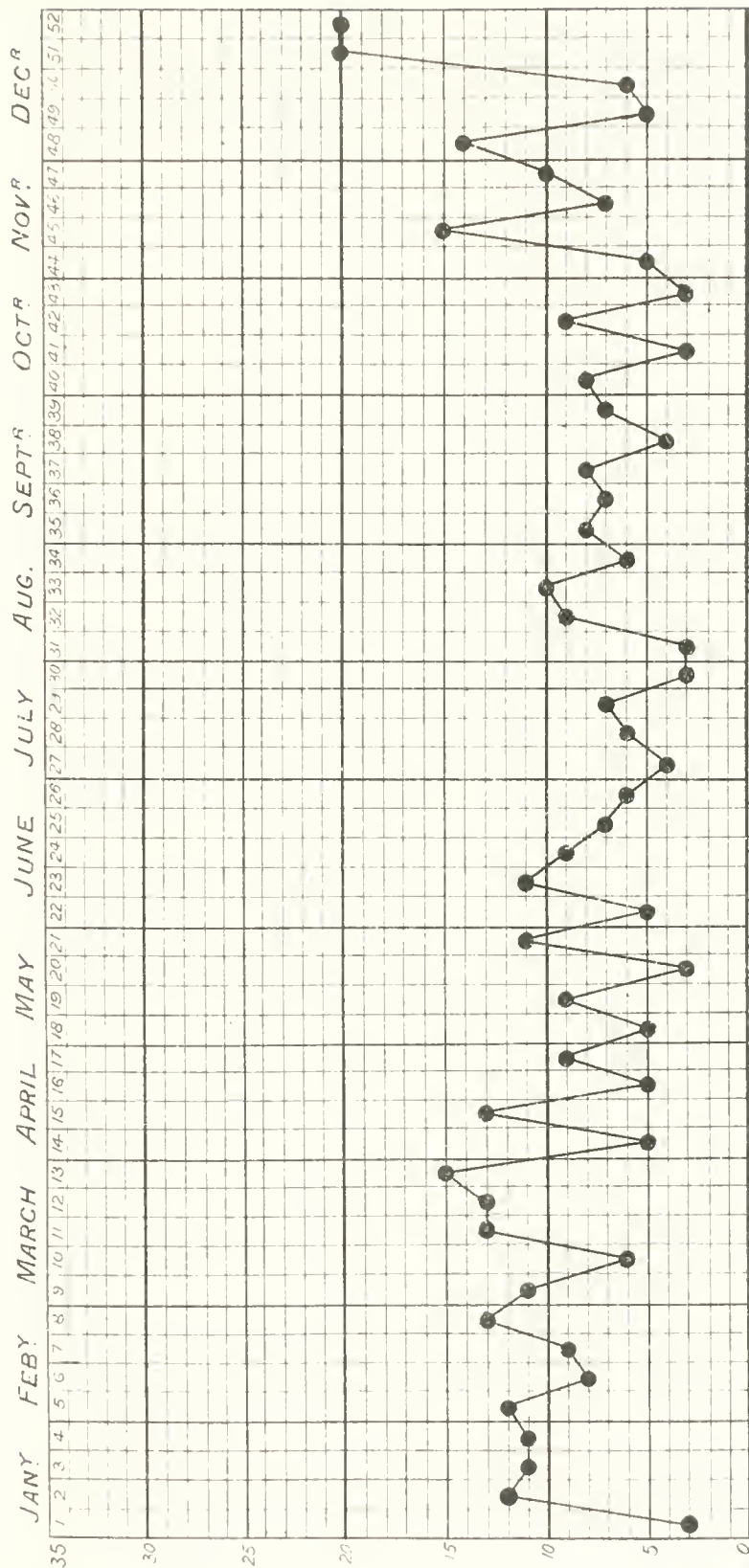
In Totland one case was notified, and on visiting the school at which the child had attended I found some suspicious sore throats. I therefore took swabs for analysis, and in one instance the bacillus of diphtheria was present. No further cases occurred.

Owing to the prevalence of sore throat in Carisbrooke and 2 cases of diphtheria, one of which had attended the Carisbrooke Boys' School in December, I examined children in the three departments, but found no sore throats. One child in the Infants' School had a certain amount of eruption at the nose. In this case I took a swab for analysis and was much surprised to find that the bacillus of diphtheria was present.

It is now recognised that diphtheria spreads from child to child, and that drains, etc., only play a small part in lowering the health of the child and so making it more liable to be infected.

Many Councils at the present day have a system whereby swabs can be sent in by practitioners for analysis, and if this system were adopted in this district there can be little doubt that a distinct diminution in the number of cases of diphtheria would soon be noticeable. It would

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES IN 1909.

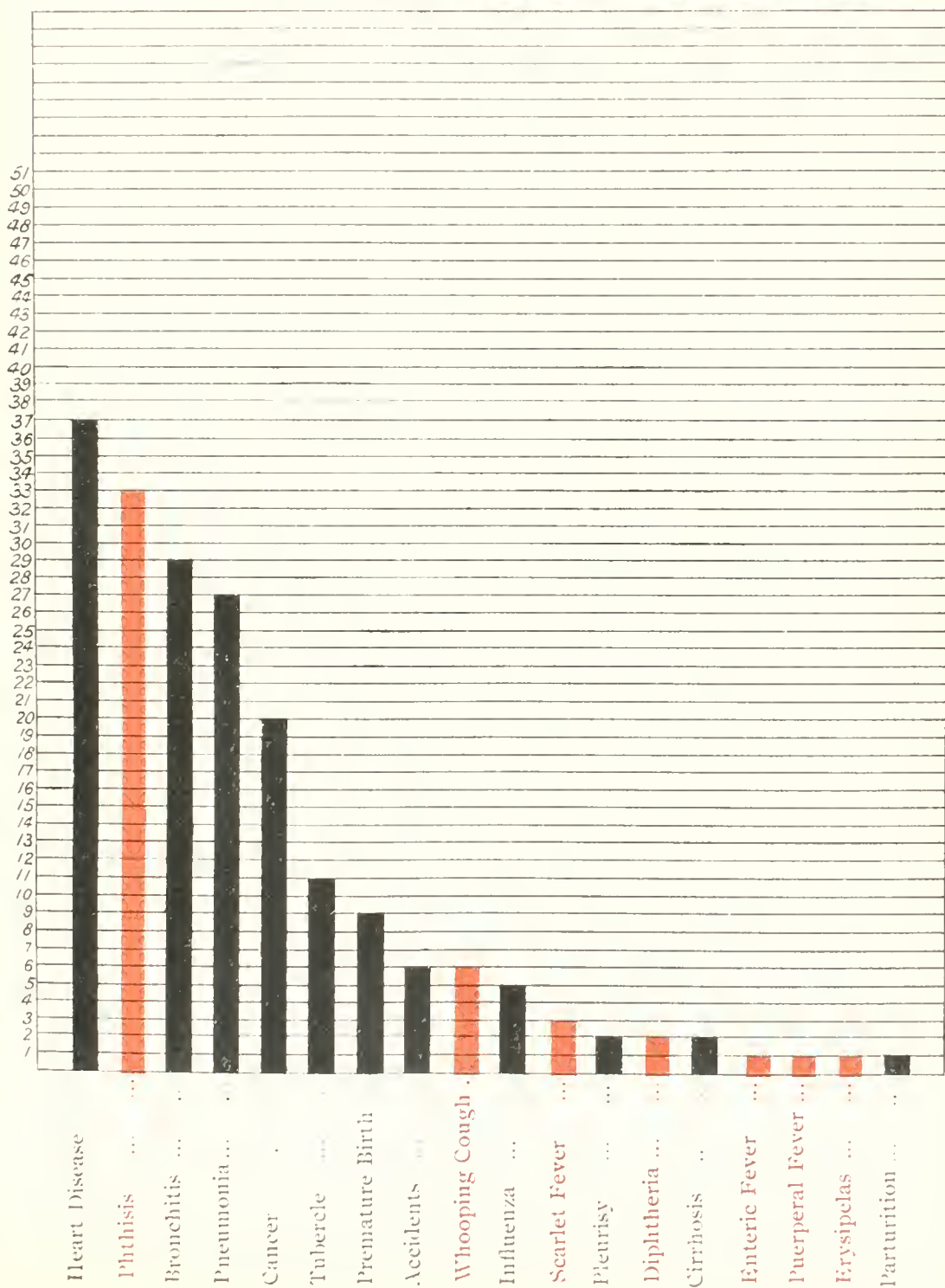


NOTE - The curve shows the number of deaths registered week by week from all causes

CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AMONG "RESIDENTS," WHETHER DYING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases

" Other Diseases



also be advisable that your Medical Officer of Health should have power to take swabs when considered necessary by him.

No notification of typhoid fever has been received during the year, and this constitutes a record. One case notified in 1908 died at the beginning of the year. Typhoid
Fever.

10 cases of erysipelas were notified during the year, one case of erysipelas of the scalp in a cook at Ashey proving fatal in a few days. Erysipelas.

The other notifications were received from Carisbrooke, Godshill, Niton, Northwood, Whippingham, Whitwell, Wroxall, and Yarmouth.

One notification of puerperal fever was received on April 1st (see under Midwives) and one death of a resident of Whippingham occurred in the Isle of Wight County Hospital outside the district. Puerperal
Fever.

The voluntary notification of phthisis was established in this district in 1908, but has unfortunately not been a success. This has been the experience all over the country. Phthisis

Only 9 notifications were received during the year. At the beginning of the year an Order of the Local Government Board came into force whereby all Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions are bound, under penalty, to notify all cases of phthisis under their care, and all Relieving Officers are bound to notify the change of address of any poor person so notified. Only 7 such notifications have been received and no notifications of change of address have been received from Relieving Officers.

There can be no doubt that the number of cases of phthisis is very large. The number of cases of scarlet fever known has been over 70 times the number of deaths in the last 10 years, the number of deaths in that period being 8.

The number of cases of diphtheria has been over 6 times the number of deaths in the same period, the number of deaths being 73.

We have no record of the number of cases of phthisis, but the number of deaths in the last 10 years has amounted to 360, or a tenth of all the deaths, while the 8 cases of scarlet fever represented $\frac{1}{150}$ of all the deaths, and the 73 deaths from diphtheria represented $\frac{1}{17}$ of all the deaths.

The most elaborate precautions are taken to prevent the spread of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever, and public alarm is created when a small outbreak of any of these occur, although the duration of these is short.

On the other hand phthisis is of long duration, lasting in many cases for several years during which time widespread suffering is caused to a large circle of contacts.

And yet this is a disease which is absolutely preventable. To quote the words of our present King when Prince of Wales, "If preventable, why not prevent?"

When a notification of phthisis is received, the Inspector calls at the house and endeavours to point out to the patients and their friends the means to be adopted to prevent the spread of the disease, at the same time making a careful inspection of the premises to ascertain if there are any conditions there likely to be inimical to health. Among the latter are overcrowding, dampness, want of ventilation, lack of drainage, and bad water supply.

With a view to educating the public as to the means which they themselves can adopt to prevent the spread of this disease, the Sanitary Committee ordered a supply of pictorial handbills, which were published by "The Medical Officer," with the permission of the New York State Department of Health, who are the owners of the copyright.

These handbills show in a graphic way how the germs of this disease are carried from the sick to the healthy, how the consumptive can prevent this disease from spreading to others, and how to safeguard against the disease by rational precautions. Your Committee also wrote to the County Education Committee for permission to place large posters of the same kind in each public elementary school within the district, but this permission was refused.

This is a matter for regret, as the best means of educating the public how to fight this disease is by means of the rising generation.

Two deep-rooted and erroneous beliefs exist in the minds of a large portion of the public. The one is that this disease is hereditary and is peculiar to certain families. The other is that if it is known that they have such a disease they may lose their employment through it. If the disease is discovered early no isolation is necessary, and reasonable precautions as regards the sputum are quite sufficient to prevent its dissemination.

A communication was sent to the President of the Local Government Board by this Council urging that some amendment of the law might be obtained whereby all cases of phthisis might be notified.

In the case of all deaths from phthisis, the method adopted Disinfection. in this district has been to call at the house and offer the necessary disinfection, and in no case has this been refused. At the same time the opportunity is taken of explaining to the inmates the means to be adopted to safeguard against the disease.

In the case of the other infectious notifiable diseases, wherever a notification is received, the same routine is carried out with the addition that the parent or person responsible is instructed that the patient must be isolated

in a room for a reasonable time to permit recovery to such an extent that the patient will not be a source of danger to others.

Immediately after notice is received from the medical attendant that the patient has recovered, the room is disinfected by means of formalin spray, after which the owner or occupier is instructed to strip and cleanse.

The subject of the carriage of infection by means of flies, (see Report of the Medical Officer of Health of this district for 1908), has been the subject of investigation by the Local Government Board during the year and will continue to be investigated during the next few years.

But for the present there can be little doubt that the fly can carry infectious matter on its legs, which contain pads covered by numerous fine hairs.

They breed in all accumulations of filth, horse dung being the most favoured.

Every effort should be made to prevent the accumulation of filth in stables, farmyards, and gardens.

Sanitary dust-bins made of galvanised iron with well fitting lids should be used in all private houses and in connection with dairies.

Infection may be carried by any animal, the cat being one of the most probable causes of carrying such diseases as scarlet fever and diphtheria, and every endeavour is made to induce people not to permit them to enter the sick room of a child suffering from infectious disease.

Rats should be exterminated by means of one or other "virus" which can now be obtained, and which, while killing the rats, does not affect other animals who may happen to consume it.

MINOR EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Measles occurred in Ashley, Binstead, Bonchurch, Brading, Measles, Carisbrooke, Gatecombe, Godshill, Newchurch, Northwood, South Arreton, Totland, Whippingham, Whitwell, Wroxall, and Yarmouth.

Whooping cough occurred in Ashley, Binstead, Brading, Whooping Calbourne, Carisbrooke, Freshwater, Gatecombe, Godshill, Cough, Northwood, Shalfleet, Thorley, and Whippingham.

Chicken-pox occurred in Ashley, Carisbrooke, Freshwater, Chicken-Newchurch, Niton, Northwood, South Arreton, and Thorley. Pox.

Mumps occurred in Bembridge, Binstead, Calbourne, Mumps, Chale, Gatecombe, Northwood, Shorwell, and South Arreton.

German measles (Rotheln) occurred in Carisbrooke, German Godshill, Newchurch, Shalfleet, Whippingham, and Yar-Measles. mouth.

ISOLATION.

The Council are now within reach of being equipped with isolation hospital accommodation for the whole of the district. For some years 5 out of the 29 parishes have been provided for by the Ventnor Isolation Hospital.

The parishes entitled to this benefit are Bonchurch, Niton, St. Lawrence, Whitwell, and Wroxall.

As regards the remaining 24 parishes, they will be provided for by the isolation hospital about to be built by the Isle of Wight Joint Isolation Hospital Board, composed of representatives elected by the Borough of Newport, the Urban District of St. Helens, and the Isle of Wight Rural District.

This hospital will consist of 28 beds made up as follows :— 12 beds for diphtheria (6 male and 6 female), 12 beds for scarlet fever (6 male and 6 female), and 4 single bed wards

which can be used as observation wards for doubtful cases or may be used for cases of typhoid fever.

It is expected that the hospital should be ready for occupation about the end of 1910.

This will be a great benefit to the district, as it has been impossible in the past to isolate cases of infectious disease, with the result that school attendance has been seriously interfered with and workers in connection with dairies and milk farms have often been prevented from attending to their duties for some time owing to the presence of some infectious disease in their families.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Carisbrooke Water. Carisbrooke is supplied in part only by the Corporation of Newport.

Gunville has only an intermittent supply, which is very unsatisfactory. Houses in Millers Lane are at present entirely dependent on the water taken from the stream, which is subject to serious pollution. Application has been made to the Corporation of Newport to extend their main in this direction, but they have not seen their way to do so. Plans and estimates have been prepared by the Inspector for an extension of the water main from Gunville to Sandhills and also from the Calbourne main to the same place, but the matter is at present in abeyance.

The question of supplying the parish with water from the Calbourne, Chillerton, or Shorwell supplies, or from an independent source, has been discussed, but for the present is also in abeyance.

An extension has now been taken to the dairies at Dodnor.

Chale Water. The supply in this district was very limited during the summer months, and several sources were suggested as

means of supplementing the supply, but in the meantime a wet season commenced and the reservoir has overflowed. But it is obvious that the supply is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the district during time of drought, and some additional source of supply should be considered at an early date.

Arrangements might be made with the Shanklin water supply which comes from Chillerton to supply the low level and the present supply would be sufficient for the high level.

Application is about to be made to the Local Government Board for a sanction to a loan of £400 for the purpose of providing subsidiary mains to be laid alongside the Shanklin water main on its way from Chillerton. These will supply water to the village of Godshill and to houses on the line of route. Godshill Water.

Under the agreement with the Shanklin Urban District Council, water can be supplied from their main as it passes Rookley and Bohemia corners. South Arreton Water.

An inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Local Government Board towards the end of the year into the question of the application for sanction to borrow the sum of £6,770 for the purpose of supplying water in the parishes of Niton, Whitwell, St. Lawrence, and Godshill. Niton is in urgent need of a water supply, many of the houses being entirely dependent on surface wells and dip wells liable to pollution. St. Lawrence and the Undercliff part of Whitwell require water very badly as most of the houses have wells which are liable to contamination from cesspools which, owing to the nature of the soil, seldom require to be emptied, the contents disappearing, doubtless to find their way to the nearest well. Niton, Whitwell, and St. Lawrence Water.

An engineer has been appointed to consider the question of supplying Shorwell with water and it is to be hoped that Shorwell.

the matter will soon be settled as a supply is very urgently needed.

Calbourne Water. The Calbourne Water Supply was handed over to the Council by the Engineer at the end of the year. Investigations as to the cause of shortage of water are now in progress, being carried out by the Inspector of the District with the help of the Inspector of the Central District.

Freshwater Water. Freshwater has now the benefit of a pure supply from Shalcombe, the source of the Shalfleet water supply, the rights to all surplus water having been purchased by the Freshwater and Yarmouth Water Company. This is a great improvement.

Shalfleet Water. Under the agreement with the Freshwater and Yarmouth Water Company all the mains in Shalfleet and Thorley were handed over to the parishes and an extension has now been completed to Bouldnor.

Bembridge Water. Additional storage accommodation is necessary here, and the Parochial Committee decided to put down an additional tank, and this met with the approval of the Council.

Yaverland. Thanks to the generosity of Sir Graham Hamond Grame, this district has now the benefit of a water supply, a deep well having been sunk, a wind engine fixed, and a reservoir built. The soil being sand, the water appears to be unlikely to suffer any contamination.

So far the only house supplied is Yaverland Farm, but it is hoped that during the year additional lengths of main will be laid to supply the cottages and the other dairy farm.

This will supply a long-felt want.

Newchurch Water. A water main has now been laid from Branstone to Whitely Bank and supplies dairy farms which were urgently in need of water.

SEWERAGE.

A house to house inspection was carried out at Haven-Ashey street and a large number of overflowing cesspits discovered. A drainage scheme for this hamlet would be advantageous.

The sewerage beds in connection with this scheme have Brading been under drained with beneficial results.

Varbridge requires to be sewerred.

The sewer at Staplers is now completed, the majority of the premises being connected to the same. The cottages at Slide corner are still unconnected with the Newport sewer. This is to be regretted, but the Council have not been able so far to come to terms with the Borough of Newport.

An extension has been made at Hookhill.

Freshwater.

The manhole at the reservoir sewer at Norton has been re-constructed, while the column ventilator close to it has been removed and a fresh air inlet fixed at the wish of one of the inhabitants.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed owing to the alleged fact that sewer gas escapes at the fresh air inlet. To enable this inlet to act efficiently it would be essential to have a ventilator in close proximity to it, so as to produce a current of air, all sewer gas escaping at the highest point of the ventilator and drawing pure air in at the inlet.

The sewer from the Convent has now been completed.

Carisbrooke

The Gurnard sewer outfall has been the subject of discussion owing to the inroads made by the sea and the deposit of shingle, a stream having been forced to the east of its previous position.

It was proposed to erect a dam and cut through the shingle

bank so as to divert the stream, but the suggestion has not received the permission of the owners of the land.

The Council had the benefit of the advice of Mr. Colenutt in the matter, and by means of photographs and plans he showed clearly that the present position of the manhole was in considerable danger, owing to the rapid movement eastward of shingle.

Wroxall.

Little progress has been made in the matter of sewerage in the village of Wroxall, and the matter is one requiring urgent attention.

Delay has been caused by negotiations concerning the acquisition of a site for the treatment of the sewage, but the matter is now well in hand and it is hoped that a loan will soon be applied for.

Gatcombe.

A Local Government Board inquiry was held at the end of the year into the application by this Council to borrow a sum not exceeding £350 to defray their share of the cost of sewerage the hamlet of Chillerton Street.

Sixty-five per cent. of the cost will be borne by the Urban District of Shanklin, while 35 per cent. will be borne by this Council. The sewage will be conducted to settling tanks and then conducted over land.

INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

A summary of the various duties carried out by the Inspectors shows the large amount of work which has been achieved during the year. The work has increased very much during the last three years. The regular inspection of dairies and cowsheds has added materials to the work of the Inspectors, while the various duties in connection with plithisis make their daily rounds often very heavy ones.

Systematic house to house inspections have been very difficult owing to lack of time.

In the case of the Western District, the Inspector's time has been very fully occupied during the latter half of the year owing to the epidemic of scarlet fever in Yarmouth.

In the Eastern District a house to house inspection was carried out at Havenstreet owing to complaints of overflowing cesspits. In the Central District a house to house inspection is now taking place in Gunville.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTORS' WORK.

			Eastern.	Central.	Western.	Total.
Nuisances, etc., reported	...	...	742	882	695	2319
„ abated	without					
	final notice	...	162	379	121	662
Final notices served	...	...	9	9	4	22
Houses reported unfit	...	...	2	5	3	10
„ closed	...	.....	—	1	—	1
„ placed in repair	...	...	2	4	2	8
Legal proceedings taken	...	...	1	1	—	2
Cases of overcrowding reported	...		10	8	3	21
„ „ abated	...		9	5	3	17
Privy pits abolished	...	...	19	66	18	103
„ converted to pail closets			7	58	17	82
„ „ water closets			8	8	1	17
Cesspits provided	...	...	1	38	4	46
House drains trapped and repaired			39	41	37	117
Houses drained and connected to						
sewer	...	...	49	18	15	82
Houses drained into cesspools	...		25	41	4	73
Water closets provided	...	...	11	37	15	63
Accumulations of refuse removed...			6	87	11	101

	Eastern.	Central.	Western.	Total.
Water samples taken for analysis...	3	9	—	12
Water supplies (improved) obtained	16	38	11	65
Wells cleansed	2	17	—	19
„ closed	10	4	—	14
„ sunk	1	11	—	12
Pumps provided	1	10	—	11
„ repaired	2	1	—	3
Complaints received and attended to	30	53	18	101

SCAVENGING.

Districts scavenged :—

Bembridge
 Brading
 Bonchurch
 Carisbrooke
 Freshwater (part)
 Totland
 Yarmouth

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Number of notified cases inquired				
into	53	71	101	225
„ houses cleansed and dis-				
infected	47	49	50	146
„ rooms fumigated ...	69	131	65	265
„ schools disinfected ...	6	9	5	20
„ articles of bedding des-				
troyed	6	12	5	23

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Number of milk-sellers on Register	111	115	31	260
„ registered during the year	5	16	1	22

					Eastern.	Central.	Western.	Total.
Number of cowsheds	...	...	...	...	171	160	11	375
„ cows	...	...	...	...	1510	1461	310	3311
„ visits of inspection and re-inspection...	...	...	...	...	272	310	82	661
„ cleansing notices sent out	...	...	...	...	221	217	90	531
„ cleansing notices com- plied with	...	...	...	...	219	187	90	498
„ contraventions found and remedied	...	...	...	...	46	99	6	151

BAKEHOUSES.

Number of bakehouses on Register	...	...	...	...	16	17	12	45
„ visits of inspection and re-inspection...	...	...	...	...	38	68	24	130
„ cleansing notices sent out	...	...	...	...	32	34	21	90
„ cleansing notices com- plied with	...	...	...	...	32	33	21	89
„ contraventions found and remedied	...	...	...	...	9	8	—	17

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number of slaughter houses on Re- gister	...	...	...	...	5	8	6	19
„ visits of inspection and re-inspection...	...	...	...	...	17	31	11	62
„ cleansing notices sent out	...	...	...	...	10	10	1	21
„ cleansing notices com- plied with	...	...	...	...	10	10	1	21
„ contraventions remedied	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	8

OFFENSIVE TRADES.	Eastern.	Central.	Western.	Total.
Knacker's yard licenses granted ...	—	1	—	1
„ inspections and re-inspections ...	—	12	—	12
„ contraventions found and remedied ...	—	4	—	4
Bone mill inspections and re-inspections ...	3	10	—	13
„ contraventions found and remedied ...	1	3	—	4

CARBIDE AND PETROL STORES.

Number of stores on Register ...	6	4	6	16
„ licenses granted ...	1	4	6	11
„ inspections and re-inspections ...	16	16	12	44
„ contraventions found and remedied ...	2	1	—	3

WORKSHOPS.

Number of workshops on Register	114	49	89	252
„ inspections and re-inspections ...	130	84	179	393
„ cleansing notices sent out ...	39	35	1	75
„ cleansing notices complied with ...	39	33	1	73
„ contraventions found and remedied ...	15	14	1	30

	Eastern.	Central.	Western.	Total.
NEW BUILDINGS.				
Plans of new buildings approved ...	21	22	17	63
Number of buildings in course of erection	6	5	6	17
„ buildings completed ...	21	25	11	57
„ inspections and reinspections	138	197	84	419
„ contraventions of bye-laws found and remedied	5	15	8	28

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

Regular inspection of all registered milkshops has been carried out during the year.

At the close of the year the registers contained the names of 260 milk-sellers. Improvements have been carried out in many cases as regards lighting, ventilation, water supply, and drainage. Notices are sent out twice yearly to all names on the register informing them of the necessity for the regular lime-washing in accordance with the Regulations adopted by the Council under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.

There is a marked improvement in the matter of cleanliness of cowsheds. The necessity for cleanliness on the part of the milkers is also impressed upon all milk-sellers.

The question of tuberculosis in cattle has received some attention, and representatives of all the urban districts as well as the two boroughs were asked to meet representatives of this Council with a view to considering the advisability

of appointing veterinary surgeons to examine all cows. Several veterinary surgeons kindly attended that meeting and explained in an able way the necessity for the cow being inspected by an expert. A resolution was adopted that a Committee be formed consisting of the Chairman and other members of each authority to consider and report upon the question. Shortly after this meeting was held, an Order was issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries making it compulsory on County Councils to cause veterinary examination of all bovine animals under certain conditions.

This Order was issued in anticipation of the Dairies and Milk Bill becoming law, but as this Bill was unfortunately not passed, this Order was withdrawn.

It is to be hoped that that Committee of the various authorities will now be summoned to discuss the question. To quote the words of the Medical Officer of Health of the Shanklin Urban District Council, who have done excellent work in this connection, "They should not wait until Parliament introduced a Bill to do what a good many were suggesting that they should do in that matter. It was much better for them to be pioneers. If everyone waited, nothing would be done."

MIDWIVES ACT.

Thirteen midwives registered their names at the commencement of the year under the Act. These were distributed as follows :—

Bembridge, Brading, Carisbrooke, Cowes, Freshwater, Kingston, Lake, Newchurch, Newport, St. Lawrence, Sandown, Totland, Yarmouth.

The one practising at Kingston removed during the year to Chale Green.

In March a new one registered at Wroxall, and in April a fresh one at Gurnard. Towards the end of the year the latter has removed into Cowes.

The one practising in Newchurch at the commencement of the year was in July replaced by one living in Arreton, and in November I discovered that two midwives living in Ryde had been practising in the Rural District without being registered in the district, the registration forms having been sent to Ryde.

At the close of the year there were therefore 17 midwives registered for practise in the Rural District, 10 of whom were resident within the district while the other 7 were residing in urban districts while practising in the rural districts.

One case of puerperal fever, which fortunately did not prove fatal, occurred in the practice of one of these midwives.

Surprise visits have been made to those midwives throughout the year.

A certain number of unregistered midwives are still in practice and are entitled to continue so until 1st April, 1910, when the full application of the Midwives Act takes place. The Act states that from and after the first day of April one thousand nine hundred and ten no woman shall habitually and for gain attend women in childbirth otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner, unless she be certified under this Act.

The Midwives Act is administered by the Central Midwives Board, the Local Supervising Authority being the Council of a County or County Borough.

The County Council of the Isle of Wight delegated their duties in so far as the area of the Rural District is concerned

to the Isle of Wight Rural District Council, under Section 9 of the Act.

Under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, every midwife must send notice to the Local Supervising Authority:

- (a) Whenever she has advised under Rule 18 that a registered medical practitioner should be sent for ;
- (b) In all cases in which the death of the mother or the child occurs before the attendance of a registered medical practitioner ; and
- (c) In all cases of stillbirth where a registered medical practitioner is not in attendance.

A midwife must also notify change of name or address at once to the Local Supervising Authority.

Under (a) 14 notices have been received. No deaths of either mother or child have been reported, while under (c) 6 notices have been received.

SCHOOLS.

Section 13 of the Education Administrative Provisions Act, 1907, made it the duty of the County Education Committee to provide for the Medical Inspection of Children in Public Elementary Schools, and as your Medical Officer of Health is also the Medical Officer appointed under that Act, a more intimate acquaintance with the schools and the scholars throughout the Rural District has been established, with the result that the homes of the children have frequently come under observation.

The sanitary condition of all schools within the district have received special attention, and several schools have been closed owing to epidemics, chiefly of whooping cough, which has been rather severe in some districts.

METEOROLOGY.

The meteorological records of Mr. Dover at Totland Bay are taken at an elevation of 110 feet above the level of the sea and about 600 feet from the edge of the cliff.

TOTLAND BAY TABLE.

Month	Maximum for Month.	Minimum for Month.	Mean daily maxi- mum.	Mean daily mini- mum.	Mean Temp- erature.	Rain- fall for Month.	Num- ber of wet days.	Greatest fall in one day.
						INCHES.		INCHES.
Jan. ...	52.3	25.1	45.1	36.9	41.0	.91	15	.19
Feb. ...	51.1	24.7	43.7	33.1	38.4	.32	6	.14
Mar. ...	53.2	19.6	43.9	35.2	39.5	3.72	24	.46
April ...	68.3	30.7	51.0	41.9	48.0	1.36	13	.37
May ...	71.2	36.6	59.9	41.1	50.6	1.38	8	.68
June ...	67.2	35.8	59.7	49.0	54.3	3.58	17	1.44
July ...	70.0	44.6	64.2	54.1	59.2	2.31	13	1.07
Aug. ...	80.3	49.9	68.2	55.1	61.7	2.86	9	.70
Sept. ...	69.3	44.5	61.9	51.2	56.5	4.16	16	1.39
Oct. ...	64.3	33.0	57.5	50.6	54.0	9.12	27	2.11
Nov. ...	55.5	29.9	48.2	37.7	42.9	.77	10	.77
Dec. ...	52.3	26.2	46.8	37.6	42.2	3.91	21	1.01
Year ...	80.3	19.6	51.4	43.6	49.0	31.43	179	

Mr. Dover states that October was the wettest month of the year, with a rainfall of 9.12 inches and 27 wet days. This rainfall has only once been exceeded in his experience, namely in October, 1891, when there was a rainfall of 10.15 inches.

February was the driest month of the year, with a rainfall of .32 inches and only 6 wet days.

The year has been a cold one, the daily average mean temperature being 49° Fahr., which is 1.2° lower than usual. The coldest day was March 3rd, with a temperature of 19.6° Fahr., the hottest day being August 9th, when the shade temperature rose to 80.3° Fahr. Although the rainfall was above the average, the moisture of the air was drier by 2 per cent. than the average year.

May was a brilliant month in Totland, with 350 hours of bright sunshine.

No recognised meteorology station in the kingdom surpassed Totland in December, when sunshine is so valuable.

June and July were the two dullest summer months Mr. Dover has ever known at Totland, with only 153 and 183 sunny hours respectively.

Mr. Dover remarks that one curious feature of the year was the 117 nights of ground frost, the largest number ever registered by him in any one year before being under 100.

Mr. Dover has worked out the average temperature of each day of the year for 23 years (the variation during the winter being very slight) with the following result :—

The coldest days are December 30th, December 31st, and March 3rd, with a day maximum temperature of 43° Fahr. each.

The coldest nights are February 29th, March 3rd, and March 4th, with temperature of 32° , 32° , and 33° Fahr. respectively.

The coldest week of the year is by day usually the first week, the warmest week by day being the 29th week.

The coldest week of the year by night is usually the ninth week, the warmest week by night being the 30th.

The records of Mr. Vibert are taken at an elevation of 10 to 50 feet above sea level and about 1 miles from the sea.

NEWPORT TABLE.

Month.	Maximum for Month.	Minimum for Month.	Mean daily Maxi- mum.	Mean daily Mini- mum.	Mean Temp- erature.	Rain- fall for Month.	Num- ber of wet days.	Greatest fall in one day.	Average Rainfall for pre- vious 28 years.	1909 Rainfall, above + or below -
						INCHES.		INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Jan. ...	52.1	18.5	45.7	31.2	10.0	1.05	11	.31	2.66	-1.61
	on 11th.	on 28th.						on 11th.		
Feb. ...	53.1	16.8	45.5	30.6	38.1	.38	9	.18	2.04	-1.66
	on 5th.	on 23rd.						on 9th.		
Mar. ...	59.1	16.5	46.8	34.7	10.8	1.10	25	.55	2.17	+1.93
	on 29th.	on 3rd.						on 24th.		
April ...	74.8	28.2	59.1	39.1	19.1	1.18	12	.29	1.82	- .64
	on 10th.	on 7th.						on 22nd.		
May ...	81.1	30.0	65.1	42.1	53.9	1.74	8	.73	1.77	- .03
	on 21st.	on 3rd.						on 21th		
June ...	72.8	39.5	61.4	47.6	56.0	3.34	19	.71	1.93	+1.41
	on 18th.	on 8th.						on 1st.		
July ...	77.3	41.1	69.6	53.0	61.3	2.67	13	1.46	2.15	+ .52
	on 19th.	on 2nd.						on 27th.		
Aug. ...	87.4	43.9	73.8	52.6	63.2	3.05	12	.79	2.31	+ .71
	on 12th.	on 22nd.						on 21th.		
Sept. ...	72.6	39.0	64.2	48.5	56.3	4.50	18	1.11	2.15	+2.05
	on 12th.	on 1st.						on 10th.		
Oct. ...	67.9	26.0	59.1	48.1	53.6	9.71	26	2.23	4.21	+5.50
	on 2nd.	on 30th.						on 26th.		
Nov. ...	57.0	25.0	48.4	35.2	41.8	1.02	9	.72	3.32	-2.30
	on 5th.	on 21th.						on 29th.		
Dec. ...	53.0	19.5	46.5	31.8	40.7	1.78	21	1.17	3.17	+1.61
	on 22nd.	on 21st.						on 21st.		
Year ...	87.1	16.5	57.4	41.7	49.6	37.55	186	2.23	30.03	+7.52
	Aug. 12th	Mar. 3rd						Oct. 26th		

The records here also show October to have been the wettest month, with a rainfall of 9.71 inches and 26 wet days. Mr. Vibert states that this is the greatest rainfall for any month since 1881, when the records started. The rainfall for the year has only been exceeded on four occasions, namely: in 1886, 38.97 inches; in 1891, 38.96 inches; in 1894, 39.74 inches; and in 1903, 38.06 inches. 1909 was 37.55 inches.

The greatest fall of rain in any one day was on October 26th, with a fall of 2.23 inches.

The coldest day was here also March 3rd, with a temperature of 16.5, the hottest being August 12th, with a temperature of 87.4° Fahr.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

This Act has been administered during the year in so far as workshops are concerned.

No actual breach of the law has been discovered.

All the workshops within the district are small and the number of employees few.

FACTORY ACT.

55

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	305	81	Nil.
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	24	Nil.	Nil.
Total ...	329	81	Nil.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness...	16	16		
Want of ventilation...	3	3		
Overcrowding ...	1	1		
Want of drainage of floors...				
Other nuisances ...	4	1		
Sanitary } insufficient ...	5	1		
Accommo- } unsuitable or defective	2	2		
dation } not separate for sexes				
Sec. 22, P.H.A. n.a., 1890, adopted 1891				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Breach of special sanitary require- ments for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	3	3		
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outworkers, which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	34	33		

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year. (1)	Number. (2)
Tailors	8
Dressmakers	22
Plumbers	11
Painters	4
Builders	22
Laundries... ..	6
Bootmakers	14
Blacksmiths	30
Watchmakers	4
Carriage Proprietors	4
Brickmakers	22
Wheelwrights	8
Carpenters	21
Millers	7
Bakers	46
Cabinet Makers	5
Umbrella Makers	1
Saddlers	2
Monumental Masons	1
Printers	6
Cycle Repairers	8
Total	244

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)... ..	7
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)	1
Other... ..	Nil
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101)	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at the end of the year	

SUMMARY OF PARISHES.

ASHLEY.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres ...	3365	3365	3365
Population (census) ...	1621	1621	1621
Number of schools ...	2	2	2
Number of births ...	23	35	29
Number of deaths ...	9	17	17
Number of deaths under 1 year ...	1	2	3
Infectious cases notified	5	14	12
Registered milk-sellers ...	24	24	29

A considerable part of this parish is supplied with water by the Ryde Waterworks, the outlying houses being dependent on wells.

Haylands, which adjoins the boundary of Ryde, is also sewered.

Sanction was received for a loan for the provision of a new cemetery for this parish.

Three new houses were erected to the parish during the year.

BEMBRIDGE.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres ...	2000	2000	2000
Population (census) ...	1127	1127	1127
Number of schools ...	2	2	2
Number of births ...	23	22	26
Number of deaths ...	14	15	9
Number of deaths under 1 year ...	4	4	4
Infectious cases notified	3	18	4
Registered milk-sellers ...	8	8	9

Bembridge has a water supply from a deep well in the Bagshot Sands, the water being passed over coke filters to diminish the amount of iron present in it.

Increased storage accommodation is necessary to meet the demands during the season, and an additional storage tank will be provided.

Three new houses have been erected during the year.

BINSTEAD.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	1206	1206	1206
Population (census) ...	851	851	851
Number of schools ...	1	1	1
Number of births ...	16	16	11
Number of deaths ...	5	8	14
Number of deaths under			
1 year	—	1	2
Infectious cases notified	—	6	2
Registered milk-sellers ...	6	6	8

The village of Binstead has a supply of water from the Ryde Waterworks and is also sewered but not scavenged.

Three new houses have been erected during the year.

BONCHURCH.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	565	565	565
Population (census) ...	539	539	539
Number of schools ...	1	1	1
Number of births ...	1	7	3
Number of deaths ...	4	9	6
Number of deaths under			
1 year	—	—	1
Infectious cases notified	—	1	1
Registered milk-sellers ...	1	1	2

Bonchurch has a supply of water from Ventnor, and is scavenged but not sewered. Owing to the urban nature of the village the latter will require consideration before long.

The question of the pollution of the pond by surface drainage has been under consideration and a scheme has been prepared for the purpose of remedying this.

Three houses have been added to the parish during the year.

BRADING.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	5524	5524	5524
Population (census) ...	1732	1732	1732
Number of schools ...	4	3	3
Number of births ...	42	28	37
Number of deaths ...	30	19	18
Number of deaths under			
1 year	1	1	1
Infectious cases notified	20	14	7
Registered milk-sellers ...	10	10	20

The village of Brading has a supply of water from the Isle of Wight Waterworks Company, coming from the Upper Greensand at Apse, the majority of the houses being supplied. Sewers conduct the sewage to irrigation beds which have during the year been underdrained to make their purifying action more complete.

The village is also scavenged.

Carpenters possesses its own water supply from springs in the neighbourhood.

Varbridge is also supplied with water by the Isle of Wight Waterworks Company and is also scavenged.

The question of sewerage this part of Brading should receive attention.

Six new houses have been erected during the year, and additions have been made to the Church Hall.

BRIGHSTONE.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	2847	2847	2847
Population (census) ...	493	493	493
Number of schools ...	1	1	1
Number of births ...	9	4	5
Number of deaths ...	5	3	4
Number of deaths under			
1 year	—	—	2
Infectious cases notified	4	1	2
Registered milk-sellers ...	—	1	1

Brighstone has a water supply which is obtained from a spring at Buddle Hole, while Limerstone has a supply from Rancombe.

BROOK.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	991	991	991
Population (census) ...	221	221	221
Number of schools ...	1	1	1
Number of births ...	6	2	4
Number of deaths ...	3	1	4
Number of deaths under			
1 year	—	—	—
Infectious cases notified	—	—	—
Registered milk-sellers ...	—	—	—

Brook and Hulverstone have a supply of water from the Upper Greensand.

CALBOURNE.

		1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	... ..	6550	6550	6550
Population (census)	...	717	717	717
Number of schools	...	2	2	2
Number of births	...	10	11	16
Number of deaths	...	7	11	10
Number of deaths under 1 year	... ..	—	3	3
Infectious cases notified		—	—	2
Registered milk-sellers	...	2	1	1

Calbourne has a water supply from the Reading Beds. The villages of Calbourne, Locks Green, Newtown, and Porchfield are supplied in this way. A wind engine is employed to raise the water to reservoirs for the supply of the higher parts.

The wind engine is unfortunately so placed that it is protected from prevailing winds by a belt of trees.

It is now proposed to provide an oil engine in addition to the wind engine.

CARISBROOKE.

		1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	... ..	7857	7857	7857
Population (census)	...	3993	3993	3993
Number of schools	...	5	5	5
Number of births	...	90	71	92
Number of deaths	...	128	129	151
Number of deaths under 1 year	... ..	6	1	3
Infectious cases notified		2	16	25
Registered milk-sellers	...	23	27	25

The village of Carisbrooke has a supply of water from the Newport Waterworks.

It is partly sewerred and is scavenged.

A house to house inspection is now being carried out in Gunville.

The sewer has been extended to the Convent.

Seven new houses have been erected during the year.

CHALE.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	2220	2220	2220
Population (census) ...	543	543	543
Number of schools ...	1	1	1
Number of births ...	5	14	14
Number of deaths ...	8	6	9
Number of deaths under			
1 year	—	1	1
Infectious cases notified	4	4	3
Registered milk-sellers ...	5	5	5

The water supply to this parish was inadequate during the summer months, but due to the recent heavy rains is at present ample. It will be necessary to augment it in anticipation of a dry season.

FRESHWATER.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	3528	3528	3528
Population (census) ...	3306	3306	3306
Number of schools ...	4	4	4
Number of births ...	86	72	67
Number of deaths ...	50	19	33
Number of deaths under			
1 year	5	6	5
Infectious cases notified	5	2	22
Registered milk-sellers ...	16	17	17

The water supply has now been greatly improved by the purchase by the Freshwater and Yarmouth Water Company of water from Shalcombe.

An extension of the sewer has been made at Hookhill.

Six new ventilators have been added to the sewerage system during the year.

Three new houses have been erected during the year.

GATCOMBE.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	2804	2804	2804
Population (census) ...	407	407	407
Number of schools ...	4	4	4
Number of births ...	6	12	11
Number of deaths ...	4	5	6
Number of deaths under			
1 year	—	—	2
Infectious cases notified	1	—	4
Registered milk-sellers ...	—	—	—

Gatecombe has a private water supply on the estate of Sir Charles Seely, supplying eight cottages by gravitation and having standpipes for the use of farmers. The three cottages above the reservoir, which has a capacity of about 4,000 gallons, can obtain water direct from it by pumping.

Chillerton Street will be given a water supply under the new Shanklin water scheme, and a sewer will be laid from Chillerton Farm to Sheat Manor Farm.

GODSHILL.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	6407	6407	6407
Population (census) ...	908	908	908
Number of schools ...	1	1	1

Number of births	...	18	17	28
Number of deaths	...	3	12	4
Number of deaths under				
1 year ...	...	—	—	2
Infectious cases notified		—	3	2
Registered milk-sellers	...	15	23	27

Godshill has as yet no water supply, but will receive one under the Shanklin water scheme.

One new house has been erected in the parish during the year.

KINGSTON.

		1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	...	961	961	961
Population (census)	...	68	68	68
Number of schools	...	—	—	—
Number of births	...	1	3	—
Number of deaths	...	—	—	—
Number of deaths under				
1 year ...	...	—	—	—
Infectious cases notified		—	1	—
Registered milk-sellers	...	—	—	—

Kingston has no public water supply.

MOTTISTONE.

		1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	...	1097	1097	1097
Population (census)	...	122	122	122
Number of schools	...	—	—	—
Number of births	...	2	1	4
Number of deaths	...	3	1	2
Number of deaths under				
1 year ...	...	—	—	—
Infectious cases notified		—	—	—
Registered milk-sellers	...	—	—	—

Mottistone has a water supply from the Upper Greensand.

NEWCHURCH.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	1097	1097	1097
Population (census) ...	711	711	711
Number of schools ...	1	1	1
Number of births ...	19	10	11
Number of deaths ...	11	9	10
Number of deaths under			
1 year	4	1	1
Infectious cases notified	2	6	1
Registered milk-sellers ...	10	10	10

The villages of Newchurch, Langbridge, and Alverstone have a water supply from the Isle of Wight Waterworks Company and an extension has been made to Whiteley Bank.

NITON.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	1331	1331	1331
Population (census) ...	881	884	881
Number of schools ...	1	1	1
Number of births ...	18	12	10
Number of deaths	7	13	17
Number of deaths under			
1 year	—	1	—
Infectious cases notified	1	2	1
Registered milk-sellers ...	7	7	6

Niton is still without a water supply, and the result of the Local Government Board Inquiry is not yet to hand.

Scavenging is urgently needed here.

Five new houses were added to the parish during the year.

NORTHWOOD.

		1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	... ..	4335	4335	4335
Population (census)	... ..	2016	2016	2016
Number of schools	... ..	2	2	2
Number of births	... ..	54	43	49
Number of deaths	... ..	27	21	25
Number of deaths under 1 year	... ..	2	3	7
Infectious cases notified		6	19	15
Registered milk-sellers	...	34	42	45

A considerable part of Northwood is supplied with water from Newport and is sewered in part.

There is also a private water supply in the parish.

Trouble has arisen from cesspits taking the sewage of a row of houses in Horsebridge Hill and a Committee meeting was held on the spot. The matter is at present in abeyance.

A scheme of sewerage is an essential matter here.

Gurnard has a water supply and is sewered.

Six new houses have been added to the parish during the year.

ST. LAWRENCE.

		1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	... ..	328	328	328
Population (census)	... ..	361	361	361
Number of schools	... ..	1	1	1
Number of births	... ..	2	2	2
Number of deaths	... ..	12	8	12
Number of deaths under 1 year	... ..	—	—	—
Infectious cases notified		—	2	—
Registered milk-sellers	...	2	2	2

A part of St. Lawrence is supplied with water by the Ventnor Waterworks, while a part is supplied by the Old Park Estate Water.

The remaining houses have wells liable to serious pollution and a supply is urgently needed here.

SHALFLEET.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	5326	5326	5326
Population (census) ...	798	798	798
Number of schools ...	1	1	1
Number of births ...	8	17	16
Number of deaths ...	4	9	9
Number of deaths under 1 year	—	1	—
Infectious cases notified	1	3	2
Registered milk-sellers ...	4	4	4

Shalfleet has an excellent water supply from springs above Shalcombe Pond. An extension of the main has been made to Bouldnor.

One new house has been erected in Bouldnor.

SHORWELL.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	3850	3850	3850
Population (census) ...	533	533	533
Number of schools ...	1	1	1
Number of births ...	9	19	15
Number of deaths ...	8	11	6
Number of deaths under 1 year	2	2	—
Infectious cases notified	1	1	10
Registered milk-sellers ...	2	1	2

Shorwell is still without a water supply, though an engineer has been appointed in connection with the same.

One new house has been erected during the year.

SOUTH ARRETON.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	5305	5305	5305
Population (census) ...	897	897	897
Number of schools ...	2	2	2
Number of births ...	21	23	16
Number of deaths ...	12	9	7
Number of deaths under 1 year	—	—	1
Infectious cases notified	2	1	4
Registered milk-sellers ...	8	8	8

South Arreton has no water supply. Under the arrangements with the Shanklin Urban District Council a supply will be available at Bohemia corner, and a certain number of premises en route, including Rookley School, will be supplied.

Complaint was made by a number of residents of a nuisance in the neighbourhood of Shide due to the piggeries, on the Blackwater Road.

The owner has agreed to abolish the old wooden piggeries which have become saturated and offensive, and to improve the drainage arrangements.

THORLEY.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	1582	1582	1582
Population (census) ...	129	129	129
Number of schools ...	1	1	1
Number of births ...	6	5	—
Number of deaths ...	—	1	1
Number of deaths under 1 year	—	—	1
Infectious cases notified	—	—	2
Registered milk-sellers ...	1	1	1

Thorley has a supply of water from the springs above Shalcombe Pond in conjunction with Shallect.

TOTLAND.

		1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	... ..	1332	1332	1332
Population (census)	...	1328	1328	1328
Number of schools	...	2	2	2
Number of births	...	24	31	20
Number of deaths	...	14	15	11
Number of deaths under				
1 year ... ..	...	1	1	3
Infectious cases notified		6	3	4
Registered milk-sellers	...	6	6	6

Totland has an independent water supply and is also supplied by the Freshwater and Yarmouth Water Company.

It is also scavenged and sewered.

Ten new houses have been erected during the year.

WHIPPINGHAM.

		1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	... ..	8118	8118	8118
Population (census)	...	1739	1739	1739
Number of schools	...	2	2	2
Number of births	...	27	40	51
Number of deaths	...	17	14	19
Number of deaths under				
1 year ... ..	...	3	5	3
Infectious cases notified		8	7	9
Registered milk-sellers	...	17	17	18

A large part of this parish is supplied with water from Newport.

Wootton is also sewered into the creek, but the sewer should be extended for some distance.

Two new houses and a church have been erected in the parish during the year.

WHITWELL.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	1910	1910	1910
Population (census) ...	633	633	633
Number of schools ...	1	1	1
Number of births ...	8	7	12
Number of deaths ...	7	8	5
Number of deaths under 1 year	—	—	1
Infectious cases notified	—	2	2
Registered milk-sellers ...	3	3	3

The upper part of Whitwell is supplied with water from the Upper Greensand at Berelay, but the Undercliff part of the parish requires a water supply and is included in the scheme for which the Council applied for a loan. The houses in this part have wells liable to contamination, while some are supplied by the Old Park supply.

Five new houses have been erected in the parish during the year.

WROXALL.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	1661	1661	1661
Population (census) ...	775	775	775
Number of schools ...	1	1	1
Number of births ...	22	18	19
Number of deaths ...	9	10	13
Number of deaths under 1 year	4	2	1
Infectious cases notified	—	2	4
Registered milk-sellers ...	6	6	8

This parish has an independent water supply from the Upper Greensand above Wroxall Cross Farm, but sewerage is urgently required here, and it is hoped will soon be an accomplished fact.

One new house has been added to the parish.

YARMOUTH.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	58	58	58
Population (census) ...	948	948	948
Number of schools ...	2	2	2
Number of births ...	20	18	15
Number of deaths ...	13	21	16
Number of deaths under			
1 year	—	—	—
Infectious cases notified	1	—	64
Registered milk-sellers ...	1	1	1

Yarmouth is supplied with water by the Freshwater and Yarmouth Water Company and is sewered and scavenged.

Three new houses have been erected during the year.

YAUERLAND.

	1907.	1908.	1909.
Area in acres	823	823	823
Population (census) ...	131	131	131
Number of schools ...	—	—	—
Number of births ...	2	1	2
Number of deaths ...	1	1	1
Number of deaths under			
1 year	—	—	—
Infectious cases notified	3	—	—
Registered milk-sellers ...	2	2	2

Yauerland will now have a water supply from a deep well.

A Local Government Board Inquiry was held in respect to the application by the Sandown Urban District Council for a loan to erect a tank for sewerage on the line of sewer from their sedimentation tanks to the sea in this parish.

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